

Mushers From Dawson

Amur Brings an Instalment of Miners From the Klondike Capital.

Typhoid Is Reported Prevalent There—Tragedy at Hata Lake, Near Howcan.

Contrary to expectations the steamer Amur when she arrived from the North yesterday had neither word of the Altona, wrecked at Baynes Sound, or the City of Toke, lost somewhere between Skagway and Juneau. As the steamer passed the Juneau a vessel about the size of the Dirigo passed her showing her searchlight. The steamer ran close alongside of the Amur, shouting some message which was not understood. The vessel, which was seen at the bottom, did not call at Juneau. When she passed Eldred rock big bonfires were seen burning on the west shore of the canal opposite the rock, but the circumstance did not impress Capt. Blanc as out of the way, and he did not stop his vessel to inquire. More than this those aboard the Amur knew nothing of a wreck having occurred until arriving here.

Through bad weather the steamer was nearly a week on the voyage. She had in all twenty-three passengers, a number of whom, dressed in their warm winter furs of the North, are direct from Dawson. Among these was William Healey, of this city, who has spent the last three years in Dawson, and had been working a property on Eldorado up to the time of leaving for the coast. He travelled out on foot over the trails then broken, and with a White Horse in eleven days from Dawson. Other passengers were T. E. Marks and wife, of Atlin, the former of whom is one of the heaviest property owners on McKee creek, and also a heavy stockholder in the Cleaning and Engine group; K. C. Miller, mining recorder at White Horse; Capt. Carlson, agent for an express company at Bennett; D. McMillan, of White Horse, and a brother to Mr. McMillan, the baker of this city. The list includes the following: Miss Edna West, K. Sharp, D. E. Inman, T. W. Howell, Wm. Chalmers, Miss Florence Peabody, R. C. Gaudin, Z. Berlingetto, C. McDermid, C. Hoops, J. W. Wallbridge, R. F. Stenhouse, J. W. H. Healey, A. Grier, John Cook and Stanley Lee.

Passengers by the Amur state that railway communication in the North has been uninterrupted this year, although the snow fall has been heavier than it has been in any time since the late Mr. Moody's years of the great revival never known before. The signs of the spring are being seen, and the signs of the winter are being seen, and the signs of the winter are being seen, and the signs of the winter are being seen.

It is generally believed that the Yukon council is favorable to the plans of the Alaska Exploration Company, which proposes to build a line of railways along the main streets of Dawson and out to the creeks.

A dispatch from Dawson, dated December 19th, says: "An epidemic of typhoid and pneumonia is prevalent in Dawson and several other cases were reported yesterday. Both St. Mary's and the Good Samaritan hospitals are filled with patients. There have been 12 deaths reported during the past week, and many others are now at the bedside. Major Z. Wood, commanding the Northwest Mounted Police, and Capt. Search are both afflicted with typhoid pneumonia, and are confined to their beds. Their cases are not dangerous. At least 100 people pulled out of Dawson this morning before it was half light, unshaking to White Horse and Skagway. Some left in well appointed horse rigs; several crack dog teams started with shouting and confusion, but the great part started on the river to make out on foot. Many more than have started are now getting ready to leave, and travel may be said to have begun in earnest. The outward bound people have only been waiting for the certain weather of the past few days to start. The rapid rise of the temperature was the signal for all to start, who could get away."

The mail contractor on the Log Cabin route via the Klondike trail has been earning big money during the days of open water and shaly ice. Beginning at Atlin City, the mail was carried across Lake Atlin in an open boat, across the portage with hand sleds, and again in the Amur by open boat to Golden Gate, where it was taken along the short dock and across the short portage between the Amur and Otter lake by dog team, which furnished the means of transportation for the greater part of the route.

A special correspondent to the Jubilee Daily Dispatch from Howcan says: "Peter Baker, Mrs. Jas. Taylor and Miss Minnie Baker were drowned in Hata lake near Copper mountain, recently. No one witnessed the catastrophe, which must have occurred just after midday. The capsized boat, their floating hats, etc. were discovered later, and Mrs. Taylor's body found on the beach at dark. Mrs. Taylor was, as Miss Baker for many years connected with Hydah Mission, and for five years teacher of the public school. Early and Miss Baker were expected to be married in a few days. At the time of this writing their bodies had not been discovered."

N. D. Macaulay, of White Horse, believes that a trail from White Horse to the Salmon is feasible. Mr. Macaulay writes to the Daily Alaskan, under date of November 20th, that the people at White Horse still believe a trail can be built and that another cruiser has been sent out to view the ground for a route for the proposed trail.

Thomas Parker, a native of Lincoln-

shire, Eng., was found dead on the trail near White river last week. He and another man were building a cabin in which to live during the winter. He had gone up the trail in search of his tools when he became overpowered by the extreme cold and frozen to death. Deceased was 37 years of age.

Sporting News

BASKET BALL.

GAME IN BOYS' BRIGADE HALL.
At the Boys' Brigade hall, James Bay, on Monday evening, the second game of the series of matches was played between White's aggregation and a team picked from the Brigade by W. Lorimer. The match resulted in a victory for Lorimer's team by a score of 24 to 16. S. Lorimer, G. Jamieson, W. Lorimer and G. Marks all played well for the winners, while White's team was well supported by J. Lorimer, Edmonds and Lovedidge. The game was a fast one from start to finish. Several mishaps occurred before the completion of the match, but these did not prevent the boys from enjoying themselves.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

GAME ON CHRISTMAS MORNING.

A match will be played at Beacon Hill on Christmas morning between the city intermediate teams—Comet and Columbia. The former aggregation have only been recently organized, and from rumors it appears that they have been practicing regularly in expectation of Christmas' game. The Columbia have also been practicing for several days past in anticipation of the event, and as both teams are determined to come out winners, a very exciting and evenly-contested game is expected. Although the Comets have not as yet been tested, the names of some of the players on their team show that it will take no mean effort on the part of the Columbia to defeat them. The following are the teams:

Comets: Goal, J. McDonald; full backs, Laing and Simpson; half backs, Morrison, Donaldson and Barber; forwards, Finlayson, George, Cox, McKinnigan and Johnson; substitutes, F. Fox.

Columbia: Goal, McKinnigan; backs, Williamson and Brooker; half backs, Hisecks, Wilson and Haughton; forwards, Foote, Vance, Andrews, Townsley and Hughes.

VICTORIA V. ROYAL ARTILLERY ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill the return match between the Victoria and the Royal Artillery will be played. The Victoria team will be considerably strengthened since the match of last Saturday, when they suffered defeat at the Victoria barracks by a score of 6 to 1. Schwengers will again play full back, and W. Lorimer will occupy his old position at centre half. The Victoria are determined to turn the tables on their opponents this week, and a close and exciting spectacle may be looked for. The team from the barracks is considerably stronger than that of last year, a great many of the players having come from Halifax this spring, where they had an unbroken record. The game will start at 2 p. m., and W. A. Lorimer will act as referee.

The following is the Victoria team: Goal, Jones; backs, Goward and Schwengers; half backs, Johnson, W. Lorimer and Butterford; forwards, York, Livingston, S. Lorimer, Noot and Simpson.

NORTH WARD V. CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

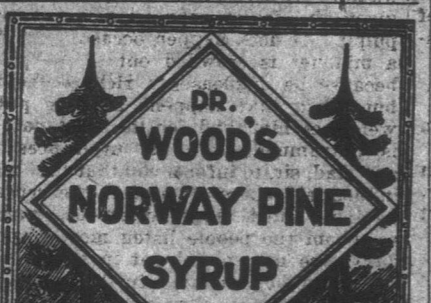
The regular Junior League game will be played at Beacon Hill next Saturday between the North Ward and Central schools. The following is the Central eleven: Goal, Patterson; backs, N. Gowen and R. Wilson; half backs, L. Dickson, B. Wattson and C. Kinloch; forwards, L. Netherby, A. Sargison, A. Oleg, W. Kelly and W. Kinloch; reserves, G. Carne, G. Woods and O. Wilson.

WILL MEET AGAIN.

The Junior game which was played on the 24th of November between the Victoria West and the Boys' Brigade will be played over again on Saturday next at Beacon Hill, directly after the North Ward and Central schools have completed their game. The match was disputed by the Victoria West, who claimed that a foul should have been a goal. The Boys' Brigade opposed them, and permission was obtained from the officials of the league to play the game over again. Teams are as follows:

Victoria West—Goal, H. Brown; backs, E. Teit and R. Muir; half backs, McBeth, J. Anderson and W. Jamieson; forwards, A. Campbell, F. Kroeber, A. Crocker, C. Wiggins and O. Kirk.
Boys' Brigade—Goal, T. Flockhart; backs, J. Belyea and B. Johnson; half backs, C. Jagers, J. Barber and W. Ross; forwards, J. Temple, C. Vincent, W. Edmonds, R. Finlayson and J. Simpson.

BOZEMA RELIEVED IN A DAY.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—411.



If you have a hard hacking cough that no other remedy seems able to cure, try a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. There is nothing to equal it for loosening the phlegm, allaying the irritation and healing and strengthening the lungs and bronchial tubes. It is the only remedy that has been found to cure a cough that has been in the system for years. It is the only remedy that has been found to cure a cough that has been in the system for years. It is the only remedy that has been found to cure a cough that has been in the system for years.

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Chairman Grahams said that they would have considered that Mr. Anderson exceeded his authority had he taken any other steps than those he did. This opinion of the board was unanimously favorable to the action taken by the deputy-minister on the subject.

In reference to Mr. Phillip's resolution regarding the mutual fire insurance, an amendment was submitted, in favor of which the original resolution was withdrawn. The amendment was referred to a committee of three to adjust, and it was ultimately embodied in the form of a new resolution, seconded by L. R. Authier, as follows:

"That the matter of farmers' mutual fire insurance be referred to a committee of three, to compile a full statement of information on the subject, obtainable to be laid before the district meeting in printed form for discussion, with a view, if so desired, to definite action being taken, and to direct that speakers be arranged with by the superintendent to explain the matter, at district meetings, when called for."

Messrs. L. R. Authier, Capt. Stewart and A. Phillip were named as the committee. The defects of the Medical Act were dealt with by Mr. Stewart, who incidentally remarked that he could not say a good word in favor of the medical council. Under the act the medical council appointed an examiner to examine candidates who desired to practice here. He considered it was time that some amendment should be made in the act which was responsible for the fact that many portions of the province were without medical attention. He instanced a case in his district, on an island in which there was no physician for twenty-three miles. He referred to the death of a man at Parkville of pneumonia, pointing out that it had been necessary to telegraph to Nanaimo for medical assistance, which had arrived too late to be of avail.

Mr. Anderson was of the opinion that the institute was exceeding its scope in suggesting amendments to the Medical Act. If it was a question bearing on agriculture, the institute would be justified in bringing it up, but he considered that otherwise it would be highly injudicious to take any action, and would perhaps result in a snub.

Mr. Authier said that the question was really a vital one, but it was coming through the wrong channel, and Mr. Hutchinson pointed out that the institute could take up any subject which concerned its interests. No action was taken on the subject, however, the discussion terminating at this point.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Metcalfe on the subject of tuberculosis, advising the establishment of a sanitarium in the province for the treatment of the disease.

In moving the above, Mr. Metcalfe directed attention to the alarming spread of the dread white plague. In Ontario in 1899 there were 3,000 deaths from this deadly, and in 1898 between two and three thousand, while in the United States in 1899 there were 123,000 deaths. One of the highest medical authorities is known to be contagious, and he considered that the establishment of a sanitarium was an absolute necessity.

F. J. Deane seconded the resolution. This subject had received considerable discussion in the interior of the province. The city of Kamloops was famed for its splendid climate, which was particularly favorable to persons afflicted with tuberculosis. A large number of those suffering with lung diseases had visited that city and associating at the hotels and others were able to spread the disease. He also instanced some places in the United States where laws had been passed empowering the health officer to visit the patient and if he found that the regulations were not being carried out, he was enabled to remove him or her to some institution established by the government or municipality. The question was of paramount importance, and unless something were done the disease would become prevalent in the province.

Mr. Hutchinson did not think the disease was prevalent in the province. Finally it was decided, upon motion of Mr. Hadwen, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, that the government be advised to take steps to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the province.

Mr. Hutchinson drew attention to the fact that the government was granting \$1,000 per year to the Fruit-growers' Association, and no value was received for it. He considered that the money could be devoted to another association through which practical return might be received for it.

At this juncture Mayor Hayward entered the apartment, and after the introduction, on behalf of the city, cordially welcomed the delegates. The civic authorities appreciated their visits, and the speaker would do all he could to advance the interests of agriculture, which, in his opinion, was the foundation of the city's prosperity. He extolled the benefits of co-operation on a part of the farmers, and although he could not speak from a practical standpoint, the fact had commended itself to him that the improved facilities for planting produce on the market and other progressive features had benefited the farmer and the purchasers of their produce alike.

Mayor Hayward in the course of his

remarks reminded his hearers that since the settlement of this province it had cost \$100,000,000 from its mines and \$150,000,000 from its agriculture. In Mr. Gossell's year book, and the question presented itself, where has that money gone? A large portion of it had been expended away from the province, having been devoted toward the purchase of supplies in other quarters. Another salient feature of the times was the increasing demand for farming products.

The farmers themselves, the mayor pointed out, combined all the attributes to the best citizenship, and would always place their confidence in men whom they consider most qualified to hold authority in the country.

Before concluding, he invited the members to a drive around the city and suburbs this morning.

The mayor's remarks were received with applause. It was pointed out, however, by the chairman, that a large number of the delegates would probably leave for their homes in the evening. However, those who remain over would undoubtedly be pleased to accept the kind invitation.

He pointed out that farming in the province had not been as profitable as many believed. Among the causes of this was unfavorable transportation rates.

The discussion regarding the Fruit-growers' Association was then resumed. In continuing his remarks on the subject, Mr. Hutchinson said that there was a time when this organization was a valuable one, but now the horticultural board and the Farmers' Institute were doing much of its work. For instance, the question of transportation rates was taken over by the Farmers' Institute.

Mr. Authier deprecated this suggestion. The Fruit-growers' Association was doing its duty in the matter of transportation rates, and it was the duty of the institute to do the same.

Hop, J. H. Turner, minister of agriculture, arrived at this point, and Mr. Grahams gave him an account of the principal subjects that had been dealt with in the deliberations of the past few days, together with the suggestions which the institute desired to make to the government. The matter of appointing an advisory board in order to maintain closer communication between the institute and the government was mentioned, as was the amalgamation of some of the farmers' institutes and sister organizations; the establishment of an agricultural college in the province; an increase in the staff of assistants in the department of agriculture; and the maintenance of a uniform price for fruit boxes, as those of this province were smaller than those from the south, which made successful competition difficult.

The necessity for the appointment of a fruit-commissioner was also pointed out, while that of introducing agricultural education was mentioned as having occupied the attention of the institute. The establishment of a good roads association was also mentioned, while the maintenance of a uniform price for fruit boxes, as those of this province were smaller than those from the south, which made successful competition difficult.

Mr. Turner expressed regrets that he and his colleagues had been unable to attend the sessions of the institute. But owing to arrangements for the premier's contemplated visit to Ontario, he was unable to do so. He expressed his regret that it had been impossible. The suggestions which had been made by the institute would receive full consideration. He and his colleagues always manifested great interest in agriculture, and he endeavored to the best of his ability to do something for it. He had one time heard it said that this province could have nothing to do with agriculture, but when he read over the statistics of that agricultural production amounted to more than that of the mines, and that was saying a great deal.

Regarding the appointment of an advisory board, he had never before considered it. Possibly it would be a very excellent institution.

Regarding the amalgamation of some of the farmers' institutes with sister organizations the speaker certainly thought they could be strengthened by unity. But that was in the hands of the institutes and the associations themselves.

The establishment of an agricultural college was a large question. He believed it was a very desirable thing, and would like to see some person give 200 acres for such an institution. There was considerable land in the valleys that had not been secured at all.

Coming to the question of the Good Roads Association, the speaker mentioned the necessity for improved highways. In all probability, however, representation would be made by this organization irrespective of the farmers' institutes.

In regard to increasing the staff of assistants in the agricultural department, he was quite aware that there was not sufficient assistance there at present. His ambition was that the agricultural department should be an effective one. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Anderson, for his ability and good sense, and stated that every effort would be made to make the department worthy of the province of British Columbia.

Dealing with the question of inaugurating a regulation size of fruit boxes, Hon. Mr. Turner said they would do all within their power in this respect.

Referring to the appointment of a fruit-commissioner, in response to a question from Hon. Mr. Turner, the chairman replied that the duties of this official would be to keep an eye on everything pertaining to the industry.

Continuing, the minister of agriculture said that the transportation matter was undoubtedly an important one, and he would not reason why the institute should not appropriate some money to pay the expenses of those who will gather information on the subject. He was of the opinion that if the committee laid the date before the government the latter might exert some influence toward obtaining an improvement in this particular. The speaker dwelt some time on the question of importing birds, and then referred to the interview of Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, with the government some time ago, in which the former agreed to send to the province two of the best dairymen in Canada, within six weeks, to institute model dairies in four or five different sections of the province. After referring to the growth of the poultry industry the speaker concluded his remarks amid applause.

Ludgate Case Redivivus

Famous Lawsuit Again Engaging the Attention of Bench and Bar.

Able Array of Counsel Engaged—Ons of Proof is on the Dominion.

The notorious case of the Attorney-General of British Columbia vs. the Attorney-General of Canada and Ludgate was given an airing again this morning, when the case was called before Mr. Justice Martin. The different parties to the suit were represented by the following members of the bar: For the Attorney-General of British Columbia, Messrs. Bodwell and Lawson; for the Attorney-General of Canada, Fred. Peters, Q. C., and Mr. Hews, Vancouver; and for Theodore Ludgate, D. G. McDonald, of Vancouver.

In opening the case, Mr. Duff said that the defence set up by the Attorney-General of Canada was simply that Deadman's Island belonged to the Dominion. Under these circumstances he held that the onus was on the Dominion government to show that the unoccupied crown lands belonged to the Dominion.

Mr. Peters held that it would be incumbent on him to do so only when the plaintiffs had shown that the lands mentioned were unoccupied. After some technical argument between counsel the court remarked:

"I think you hold this in common that we have crown property in this province which, unless otherwise alienated or reserved, belongs to the province."

Mr. Peters stated that there were lands in the province which never came under the B. N. A. Act.

The Court—It would be for those alleging that to prove it.

Mr. Peters retorted that this was the case with lands at Esquimaux, and at every military and naval reserve in the province, none of which came under the act. The presumption of Imperial ownership was stronger than that of the province. The title of these lands, he said, went back to a time when they were vested in the crown.

The Court—The result of these pleadings is that these are crown lands; that the Dominion government claim it is theirs by Imperial reservation. The onus of proving this is on the Dominion government.

Mr. Peters asked that a note be taken of his objection to this ruling.

Mr. Howe then went into the history of the lands in dispute. He said that the defence would largely rest in the plea that Deadman's Island was reserved in the early days of the colony. He proposed to show that it was a reserve; was plotted and placed on the maps of the office as a reserve; and was recognized by Imperial, Dominion and Provincial governments as such.

In 1867 there was a gold excitement in Cariboo. In the following year the province was created, and Sir James Douglas was appointed governor. By section 9 of his commission he was instructed as to the way in which he should exercise his powers as then given, as well as subsequently. Some time thereafter Col. Moody, with a body of B. N. A. troops, was sent out. Col. Moody was described by the Governor of British Columbia and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. When they were dispatched, certain instructions were given by Douglas by the Colonial Secretary, appraising him of the position of the Engineers, among other things to select a capital. When the Engineers arrived the capital was at Langley. This was changed to New Westminster by Moody. In his letter home Moody described the aptness of his choice from a military standpoint. He added that five miles from there was Burrard Inlet, which could also be defended. Shortly afterwards he reserved Deadman's Island and Brockton Point.

In 1868 Geo. Turner, of the Ordnance Department, surveyed Burrard Inlet from Hastings along the shore, including Stanley park and Deadman's Island, to False creek. His field notes show the park and island marked off as a reserve. A plan of it was filed in the Lands and Works Department, and a copy sent to the Governor and chief clerk with the Inspector-General of Forts in England.

In 1878 the government of British Columbia published a return to the legislature of reserves in British Columbia, and in that schedule Deadman's Island in the park were included. On the return opposite those names were the words, "commanding the entrance to Burrard Inlet," thus admitting it as a reserve.

Subsequently the Imperial government treated these lands for military purposes and purported to surrender them to the Dominion government.

Finally in the act of incorporation of the city of Vancouver, the boundaries were shown to extend to the Burrard government military reserve.

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A resolution was moved by Mr. Metcalfe on the subject of tuberculosis, advising the establishment of a sanitarium in the province for the treatment of the disease.

In moving the above, Mr. Metcalfe directed attention to the alarming spread of the dread white plague. In Ontario in 1899 there were 3,000 deaths from this deadly, and in 1898 between two and three thousand, while in the United States in 1899 there were 123,000 deaths. One of the highest medical authorities is known to be contagious, and he considered that the establishment of a sanitarium was an absolute necessity.

F. J. Deane seconded the resolution. This subject had received considerable discussion in the interior of the province. The city of Kamloops was famed for its splendid climate, which was particularly favorable to persons afflicted with tuberculosis. A large number of those suffering with lung diseases had visited that city and associating at the hotels and others were able to spread the disease. He also instanced some places in the United States where laws had been passed empowering the health officer to visit the patient and if he found that the regulations were not being carried out, he was enabled to remove him or her to some institution established by the government or municipality. The question was of paramount importance, and unless something were done the disease would become prevalent in the province.

Mr. Hutchinson did not think the disease was prevalent in the province. Finally it was decided, upon motion of Mr. Hadwen, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, that the government be advised to take steps to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the province.

Mr. Hutchinson drew attention to the fact that the government was granting \$1,000 per year to the Fruit-growers' Association, and no value was received for it. He considered that the money could be devoted to another association through which practical return might be received for it.

At this juncture